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## Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

## Listing of Claims:

- 1. (currently amended) A method of producing a tube which has a tube body portion constituting an outer hull of  $\underline{a}$  flow passages passage, and  $\underline{a}$  flow passage dividers divider for dividing the flow passages passage, comprising:
  - a roll forming process to form the tube,
- a cutting process to cut the tube to a predetermined length after the roll forming process, and
- a brazing process to braze the <u>a</u> tube contact <del>portions</del> portion of the flow passage <del>dividers</del> divider to the <u>an</u> inner surface of the tube body portion after the cutting process, wherein:

in the cutting process, forms a slit is formed in the tube so as to concentrate a stress on the slit, thereby cutting the tube cutting starts from the slit as a starting point; and

the slit is formed in <u>one of</u> only the tube body portion between the tube body portion and the flow passage dividers and a portion ranging from the tube body portion to the tube contact portion.

## 2. (canceled)

3. (currently amended) The method of producing a tube according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the slit is formed by moving a cutter blade in parallel to the a surface of the tube.

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4. (currently amended) The method of producing a tube according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the slit is formed by moving a disk cutter in parallel to the a surface of the tube.

- 5. (currently amended) The method of producing a tube according to any of claims 1 through 4 claim 1, wherein the tube is pulled in the  $\underline{a}$  longitudinal direction to concentrate  $\underline{a}$  the stress on the slit.
- 6. (currently amended) The method of producing a tube according to claim 5, wherein:

the roll forming process and the cutting process are performed while conveying a workpiece the tube at a first conveying velocity in the roll forming process and a second conveying velocity in the cutting process continuously, and

the tube is pulled in a the longitudinal direction with a feed rollers roller disposed on the a downstream side of a position, where the slit formation is performed, in a conveying direction, and

- a the second conveying velocity provided by the feed rollers is set to be faster than a the first conveying velocity in the roll forming process.
- 7. (currently amended) The method of producing a tube according to claim 5, wherein:

the roll forming process and the cutting process are performed while conveying a workpiece  $\underline{\mbox{the tube}}$  continuously, and

the tube is pulled in a  $\underline{\text{the}}$  longitudinal direction by holding  $\underline{\text{the}}$  tube at  $\underline{\text{the}}$  an upstream and a downstream sides of

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a portion, where the slit is formed, in a conveying direction by means of a pair of clamps and expanding a space between the pair of clamps relatively.

- 8. (currently amended) The method of producing a tube according to any of claims 1 through 4 claim 1, wherein a stress is concentrated on the slit by said cutting step includes a step of applying a load to the tube in a direction different from its a longitudinal direction thereof.
- 9. (currently amended) The method of producing a tube according to claim 8, wherein: said load is applied with a feed rollers are roller disposed offset with respect to the longitudinal direction of the tube; and

the tube is passes through the feed rollers roller after the slit is formed, thereby a load is applied in a direction different from the longitudinal direction of the tube.

- 10. (currently amended) The method of producing a tube according to claim 8, wherein said load is applied while the tube is oscillated, thereby a load is applied in a direction different from the longitudinal direction of the tube.
- 11. (currently amended) The method of producing a tube according to any of claims 1 through 10 claim 1, wherein the tube  $\frac{1}{1}$  has a flat  $\frac{1}{1}$  through and  $\frac{1}{1}$  a thickness of 0.8 to 1.7 mm.
- 12. (currently amended) The method of producing a tube according any of claims 1 through 11 claim 1, wherein a

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 $\frac{\text{material of}}{\text{of}}$  the tube body portion has a thickness of 0.15 to 0.25 mm.

- 13. (currently amended) The method of producing a tube according to any of claims 1 through 12 claim 1, wherein: the flow passage dividers are beads divider includes a bead formed by forming a material of the tube body portion, and the tops of the beads are having a top brazed to the inner surface of the tube body portion.
- 14. (currently amended) The method of producing a tube according to any of claims 1 through 12 claim 1, wherein the flow passage dividers are provided by divider includes an inner fin fins which are formed of a member different separate from that of the tube body portion.
- 15. (currently amended) The method of producing a tube according to claim 14, wherein: the inner fins are fin has a corrugate type corrugated shape, and the tops of the inner fins are a top brazed to the inner surface of the tube body portion.
- 16. (currently amended) The method of producing a tube according to claim  $\frac{15}{14}$ , wherein the inner fin has a width of 0.3 to 1.4 mm in an amplitude direction.
- 17. (currently amended) The method of producing a tube according to claim  $\frac{15 \text{ or } 16}{14}$ , wherein a material of the inner fins fin has a thickness of 0.05 to 0.10 mm.

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- 18. (currently amended) The method of producing a tube according to any of claims 15 through 17 claim 14, wherein the tops of the inner fin have has the corrugated shape having a pitch of 0.6 to 2.0 mm.
- 19. (currently amended) A heat-exchange tube, which is produced by the production method according to any of claims 1 through 18 claim 1.
- 20. (currently amended) A heat exchanger comprising the heat-exchange tubes as recited in tube according to claim 19.